

U.S. Navy Photo

Congressional visitor group. Standing, 1. to r.: Rep. John S. Wold (R-Wyo.); Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.); Rep. J. Irving Whalley (R-Pa.); Rep. George P. Miller (D-Calif.); Rear Adm. David F. Welch, USN; Dr. Lewis A. Sigler, Chief Counsel, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and Rep. John N. (Happy) Camp (R-Okla.). Kneeling, 1. to r.: Lt. Jon Clarke, USN; Capt. C. R. Frazier, USN (Ret.); Rep. Jerry L. Pettis (R-Calif.); Rep. James A. McClure (R-Idaho); and Dr. Thomas O. Jones, NSF.



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NASA visitor group. Standing, I. to r.: Dr. Hermann Weidner, Dr. Eberhard Rees; Dr. William Lucas; Mr. Donald K. Slayton; Mr. Robert Thompson; and Col. David R. Scott. Kneeling: Mr. Philip M. Smith, NSF.

gressmen had an opportunity to review various aspects of the antarctic program.

On January 5, the congressional party, accompanied by Rear Admiral Welch, visited the Soviet station Vostok. It was Admiral Welch's second flight to Vostok this season, the first visit having taken place on December 22 in the customary atmosphere of Russian hospitality.

This distinguished-visitor group was followed by another, consisting of officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. They included Dr. Eberhard Rees, Deputy Director (now Director), Marshall Space Flight Center; Dr. Hermann Weidner, Director, Science and Engineering, Marshall Space Flight Center; Dr. William Lucas, Director, Program Development, Marshall Space Flight Center

ter; Mr. Robert Thompson, Program Manager for Apollo Applications, Manned Spacecraft Center; Mr. Donald K. Slayton, Director of Flight Crew Operations; and Col. David R. Scott, astronaut. Between January 7 and 14, under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Smith, Deputy Head of the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, they made an inspection tour of stations, facilities, and field activities.

Concurrently with the NASA officials' visit, Mr. Ronald G. Birch, Legislative Assistant to Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Mr. Charles D. Ferris, General Counsel, Senate Democratic Policy Committee, and Mr. Jerry T. Verkler, Staff Director, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, toured the installations in the company of Capt. H. W. Swinburne, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

## Antarctic Peninsula

Relief and resupply of Palmer Station on Anvers Island is carried out entirely by ship. As a result, contact with the outside world is delayed until January. This season, the icebreaker Glacier, which was assigned to support operations in the Antarctic Peninsula area, arrived at Palmer Station with summer scientific and support personnel on January 8. On the way from Punta Arenas, she had called at three islands in the South Shetland archipelago. An abortive attempt, which resulted in the loss of a landing craft, was made to put a small scientific party ashore on Gibbs Island. The same day, January 6, Dr. Ian W. D. Dalziel, Columbia University, and two companions were landed on Elephant Island by helicopter, and, on January 7, a similar-size party— Mr. Olav Orheim and two companions from Ohio State University—was taken to the Argentine base on Deception Island.

When Glacier arrived off Palmer Station, she found Arthur Harbor choked with ice. Because small-boat operations were impossible, 50 USARP and support personnel were ferried ashore by helicopter. On January 10, the National Science Foundation's research vessel Hero served as a lighter to carry Glacier's cargo to the station. The following day, Glacier departed Arthur Harbor to carry a group of scientists to the Trinity Peninsula and, herself, to investigate the ice of the northern Weddell Sea. She was back at Palmer Station in time to greet the cargo vessel USNS Wyandot, which arrived on January 20. Before Wyandot could enter Arthur Harbor, Glacier had to clear it of ice, a task that required 35 hours